\* \* \* \*

administration has obtained from

the soviet government promise of

freight cars daily in the follow-

ing numbers, to convey swiftly to

the Volga valley the huge grain

shipments from America (provided

by the recent congressional appro-priation of \$20,000,000) due to ar-

approval at Cannes. One rumor quotes Krassin as Saying that £100,000,000 would do as a "starter"; another rumor says Krassin's figure was £200,000,000. The parlor holshevists have a chance to manifest the faith that is in them

by taking the consortium shares.

China.-Liang Shih Yi, recently appointed premier of the Peking

Chang Tso-Lin, inspector general of

Manchuria, was given leave of ab-

sence the other day by the President

of China and betook himself to Tien-

tsin. Thence, as he was expected

tsin. Thence, as he was expected to do, he dispatched his resignation. This delicate method of kicking an official downstairs is truly celestial. Liang Shih-Yi is reported, and doubtless is, a reactionary. The fact that he was Chang-Tso-Lin's choice for premier is convincing evidence to most. Whether his dismissal was due chiefly to popular clamor or to the demand therefor by Wu-Pel-Fu, inspector general of the provinces of Hu-Peh and Hu-Nan, I cannot say. I should like to know precisely what that super-tuchun Wu-Pel-Fu, popular hero and reputed liberal, is doing and proposing to do; nor am I less curious as to the activities and plans of the tory super-tuchun Chang-Tso-Lin. We have multiplying proofs that, as Rome was not built in a day, so China is not going to be transformed in a day into a celestial variation of our super-celestial type. Some say that the decisions of the Washington conference re-

Russia.-The American relief

# OLD WORLD TO SEEK GREAT LOAN IN U.S.

## Action Expected to Be Outgrowth of Genoa Parley-Held Vital to Reconstruction.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

OW can any of the decisions to be effected at the coming Genoa parley be far economic reaching without the assistance of the United States?

This is the predominant question in diplomatic circles, in the foreign offices and finance departments of various European governments now get going again will have been defined and the good faith of get going again will have been going again will do is to gain common consent to a policy of peace with pledges that if any nation or group of nations should violate this peace agreement they at once will always themselves open to attack from all others.

If such an agreement can be obtained, and Germany and Russia subscience agreement they at once with pledges that if any nation or group of nations should violate this peace agreement they at once with pledges that if any nation or group of nations should violate this peace agreement they at once with pledges that if any nation or group of nations should violate this peace agreement they at once with pledges that if any nation or group of nations should violate this peace agreement they at once with pledges that if any nation or group of nations should violate this group of nations should violate th

various European governments now looking to the coming sessions in Italy with mixed feelings of fear and

Probably no conference held since the deliberations over the treaty of Versailles, has created such widespread interest or has aroused such hopes as the Genoa parley.

ing tendency to predicate one and all country. upon eventual American assistance in the general scheme of rehabilitating all nations.

sary gigantic reconstruction processes, where can they turn for the wherewithal to see realization except in the United States, which alone stands as a creditor nation. The combined available resources of Europe can make but slight headway in the task which, of course, embraces the revival of Germany and Russia. Not one of these nations, in itself, barring possibly Great Britain, can set its own house in order. Both Germany and Russia stand as great maws which will devour tremendous sums before the economic and industrial life are revived to a point of production warranting optimism as to future returns from international trade. And only in international trade can any nation recover. sary gigantic reconstruction processcan any nation recover.

It is learned from reliable sources that when noses are counted at Genoa, when the needs of all countries are laid upon the table for examination, the Lloyd Georgian plan of reaching adjustment of all and settling upon fixed methods of re-

settling upon fixed methods of rewiving industrial Europe will be 
hazarded in case still other roads are 
not pursued.

The high road to realization of any 
European scheme of rehabilitation 
leads toward America. The British 
government, more than any other in 
Europe, has recovered form the dire effects of the war, and is in position to 
assist the United States, but, after 
all, it is recognized that loans must 
be floated in the United States if 
telling progress toward desired ends 
is achieved. European nations realize 
that before another dollar goes to 
Europe. in the way of loans from the 
United States there must be some 
show of co-ordinated endeavor in establishing Europe's good faith and 
the burying of grudges that might 
cause the United States to believe 
that future dollars merely might follow other bad ones.

It is natural, then, that Lloyd 
George should frame a compact and 
claborate scheme of European cooperation. It is learned that one of 

The pigh road to realization of any 
that proved the past is the fire that future dollars merely 
claps and the government without 
to the government without 
interest. The tax fight will react 
along other lines, and there may be 
some sort of adjustment as there may 
some sort of adjustment as t

(Continued from First Page.)

corresponding period of the pre-vious year, an increase of almost

Secretary Fall has many ideas for the betterment of the service in the Interior Department, and he

is pegging away with these ideas in mind, making improvements as he gets to them. He has plans for reorganization and better co-ordination of the work of the bureaus. He is convinced that the Interior

Department must play its part in the development of the great nat-ural resources of the country and that these natural resources must

be developed if the tax burden, due

to war expenditures, is to be borne euccessfully by this and future generations.

As a matter of historical inter-

est, when the Department of the Interior was first projected back in 1849 an investigation showed that the United States, a young country then, had expended since its birth about \$700,000,000 for military numbers, and the average

itary purposes, and the average

annual expenditure for the War

and Navy departments was \$13,-000,000. The same investigation showed that in the same period the

government had expended only about \$1,000,000 for the develop-

about \$1,000,000 for the development of the arts of peace, including agriculture, mechanical arts and education. And now today the government has recently been through a period of tremendous expenditures for war purposes and is still expending billions of dollars for Army and Navy, war pensions and other matters connected with war. It is necessary for the

with war. It is necessary for the

government to curtail expenses at every turn in order to relieve the people as far as possible of the tax burden. It is pointed out by Secretary Fall that by proper de-velopment of natural resources the

situation can be much ameliorated.

\* \* \* \*

It is the opinion of Secretary Fall

100 per cent. \* \* \* \*

The one big plan to be proposed along this line is the floating of a great international loan, guarantees spread interest or has aroused such hopes as the Genoa parley.

Europe faces economic destruction unless there is co-ordinated endeavor to right financial and economic ills prevailing the continent over. These cannot be righted by the activities of one nation or a small group. This was realized when all the powers of Europe were asked to send delegates to Genoa. True it is Italy, Great Britain and France will take the lead in offering methods by which Europe may be revived and continental weal reflected throughout the world, but it nevertheless is a fact that any plan proposed also must coincide with the viewpoint of delegates from Germany or Russia else the parley may break down.

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There undoubtedly will be a maze of claims and counter claims at the very inception of the conference. Theory after theory will be advanced, either to be made the keynote of action or discarded as impracticable. Plan after plan will be laid upon the council tables, but in the advance preparation of these there is a growing tendency to predicate one and all upon eventual American assistance in for various portions of which are to

One of the 'clear-cut deductions nade possible through the trend of The facts must be faced. Lloyd George, Poincare and others may enter the Genoa parley with prearranged schemes of reconstruction. All may be good in theory. But when the allied governments and others represented at Genoa look about them for the wherewithal to conduct the necessary gigantic reconstruction processthat Germany cannot pay the allies unless she gets material aid from without her borders, these flutters arising particularly in France and Belgium. Therefore they are advo-cating the international loan scheme, and France has formally announced her allegiance to the Cannes agree-ment which fostered the economic conference in Genoa.

The German internal situation has

been further muddled during recent days by virtue of the conflict which has arisen between the centrists, representing Hugo Stinnes and other industrialists, and the Wirth regime. The industrialists, it is de clared, have withdrawn assent to the Wirth taxation program since Walter Rathenau was made foreign minister, the latter being a deadly enemy of Stinnes. This withdrawal makes Wirth's political troubles of the past seem trivial, and most cer-tainly makes it difficult for the Ger-

BY HENRY W. BUNN. HE following is a brief summary of the most im-

portant news of the world for the seven days ended February 4: United States of America.-The Senate passed the foreign debt refunding bill, having rejected most

of the amendments offered, including a bonus bill. Nineteen hundred and forty-seven is fixed as the maturity limit for obligations falling under the purview of the bill. Interest on the refunded debts shall not be less than 41/4 per cent. The House has accepted the Senate changes, and this important. bill will doubtless become an act within a few days.

The national agricultural conference, after a five-day session, concluded its deliberations on January 27. It adopted resolutions as follows: Indorsing the proposed follows: Indorsing the proposed St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway for deep-sea vessels; indorsing Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer: urging the creation of "a credit machine adapted to a farm turnover at reasonable rates of interest"; demanding that railroad corporations and railroad labor be made to share with the farmer the effects of deflation; approving the agricultural bloc; requesting the administration to assist Europe on its legs, and expressing disapproval of the Panama canal tolls bill. Congress is asked to enact legislation for relief of to enact legislation for relief of the present distress of the farmer and for his permanent security and

and for his permanent security and welfare.

By Senator Kenyon's acceptance of appointment to the federal bench (circuit judge) the agricultural bloc loses its most redoubtable champion. But some say the bloc is as the lady said of Barnum's giraffe, "There ain't no sech animal," and, not being a zoologist I cannot decide. I should hate to think that there's no bloc, There's an exotic charm about that word.

Mr. Hooper of the Railroad Labor

word.

Mr. Hooper of the Railroad Labor Board is of opinion that the board should have power to enforce its decisions. A poil of heads on that question would be interesting.

Serious epidemics of influenza and pneumonia are raging in New York city, the two being connected in the sense that the influenza bacillus does pioneer work for the pneumonia bacillus, one of the most deadly enemies of man. It is claimed by certain competent authorities that the pneumonia vaccine (as improved by elaborate experiments, in which some 500 monkeys kindly assisted) has sovereign merit.

Kentucky is staging a first-class show. A bill has been introduced into the state legislature to prohbit the use in schools supported by public funds of any book which favors the theory of evolution. A logomachy of extreme violence is in process. Remembering the numerous instances in history in which foreign leadership has secured victory, the anti-evolutionists have

stances in history in which foreign leadership has secured victory, the anti-evolutionists have
imported William Jennings Bryan
from Florida for their champion,
and he has been touring the state
lambasting the shade of Darwin
and the living Darwinians of Kentucky with telling effect. The
world breathlessly awaits the
issue.

issue.

The co-operative marketing bill is now the unfinished business of the Senate.

Walter F. Brown, chairman of the joint congressional committee

on reorganization of the government departments, submitted to the President a week or so ago his plan of reorganization. It contemplates combining the Army and Navy departments into one department of national defense, with bureaus of naval forces, of land forces and of national resources. It contemplates also creation of a new department of public welfare, which should include a bureau of education and a bureau combining the present pension office and Veterans' Bureau.

The British Empire.-Sir Ernest Shackleton, one of the most gallant and efficient of the extraordinary line of British explorers, dled the other day on board his steamship, the Quest, en voyage once more to the Antarctic regions. The Quest has personnel and equipment for important scientific investigations and will continue

its voyage.

The French ambassador at London and Lord Curzon, the British The French ambassador at London and Lord Curzon, the British foreign minister, are in conversation over the proposed treaty of alliance between France and Britain. It is understood that the French are holding out for an engagement by Britain to go with France to Poland's assistance, should Poland be attacked by Russia or Germany. It is fairly certain that the British will not agree to any such thing.

It will be recalled how Miohael Collins, president of the provisional government of the Irish Free State, and Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, met accidentally in London a week or so ago and quickly reached agreement on several important matters. They met again in Dublin on February 2, but their second meeting did not result so happily as did the first. Not only did the two leaders fail to agree on new matters, sbut a tentative agreement which they reached at the first meeting concerning the machinery of a boundary settlement went by the board. Indeed, that first meeting was too good to be true.

The Sinn Fein executive council has summoned for February 7 a general convention of delegates of the Sinn Fein organization (which comprises some 1,500 clubs) to consider th efuture policy of the organization, of which De Valera is still president. The decisions of this convention will be awaited with a soupcon of apprehension.

Germany -- Watch Germany, where the clouds are gathering. A great railroad strike is on. The attitude adopted by the people's party (the party of the great industrialists) threatens serious domestic difficulties and danger-ous complications with the allies.

Austria.-It is said that Great Britain will make Austria a temporary loan to prevent her utter porary loan to prevent her utter collapse. The difficulties in the way of the international loan contemplated by the adequate Ter Meulen scheme for Austria's rehabilitation are by no means insuperable. The alifes have shown themselves "penny wise, pound foolish" toward Austria. A complete blow-up in Austria (by no means impossible) would give the coup de grace to hopes conceived of the Genoa conference.

\* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* Italy.-Bonomi has resigned the premiership, manifestly abandoned by practically all his coalition supporters and sparing himself the humiliation of a test vote, the chief reason for defection being, apparently, discontent with his foreign policy as not sufficiently consulting the dignity of Italy and distrust of his policy of rapprochement with the Vatican. Bonomi, it seems, sent a representative to inquire after Pope Benedict in his last illness and again to convey his condolences after the death. The merest suspicion of political intimacy between the Quirinal and the Vatican is enough to overthrow any Italian government. Had this vivid proof of the fact occurred before the doors were closed on the conclave it might have had an important effect on the election of a new Pope. specting China bid fair to accelerate that transformation; others say the opposite. Japan.-With the death of Field Marshal Prince Yamagata there

remain alive only two of the genro or elder statesmen of Japan. genro or elder statesmen of Japan, namely, Marquis Matsukata and Marquis Salonji. Prince Yamagata was a great soldier, perhaps the greatest Japan has produced, as the Marquis Okuma, who died early in January, was a distinguished statesman. He contributed as much as any one to the overthrow of the shogunate in 1866. He was a magnificent tory. 1866. He was a magnificent tory.
They have been falling fast of late—so many great ones who adorned humanity.

The Washington Conference .-On Wednesday, February 1, the conference in plenary session formally adopted the five-power naval treaty (after an exposition by Secretary Hughes), the fivepower treaty relating to submapower treaty relating to submarines and to use in war of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials and devices," and several resolutions relating to China previously adopted by the committee on Pacific and far eastern affairs. Mr. Balfour officially promised on behalf of his government the return of Wei-Hai-Wei to China, and M. Sarraut for France indicated a similar purpose as to Kwang-Chau Wan. Mr. Hughes announced the settlement of the Shantung controversy and read announced the settlement of the Shantung controversy and read the Sino-Japanese treaty. M. Sarraut made an able "apology" for the French attitude in the conference. These were the chief matters.

by the recent congressional appropriation of \$20,000,000) due to arrive shortly at the following named ports: One hundred cars at Reval (Esthonia), fifty at Riga (Latvia), one hundred and forty at Novorossiisk (the Caucasus), one hundred and twenty at Odessa, forty at Theodosia (the Crimea).

Walter L. Brown, European director of the American relief administration, states that the administration will be feeding 2,000,000 Russian children by mid-February and 5,000,000 adults before the end of February.

The members of the Moscow government, like those of the Berling day and night of making a "touch"; they are calculating the size of the international loan for which they will ask at Genoa; to be negotiated, presumably, through that as yet somewhat shadowy body, the international consortium, to which the supreme council gave approval at Cannes. One rumor quotes Krassin as Saying that 100,000,000 would do as a "startmatters.

In previous numbers of this series I have noticed sufficiently the more important items now embodied in the naval treaty and the treaty relating to submarines at: treaty relating to submarines, etc., except article 19 of the naval treaty. I hope to find space next

treaty. I hope to find space next week for some remarks on this important article 19 and on the Shantung treaty, which latter may not deserve the eulogies with which it was so liberally garlanded by the conferees.

A resolution was adopted the other day by the conference committee on limitation providing for a commission representing the five great naval powers to revise the rules of international law with relation to the "new agencies of warfare," and providing for a conference of representatives of the relation to the "new agencies of warfare," and providing for a conference of representatives of the five powers to consider the commission's report. It will be recalled that it was originally (some weeks ago) proposed that a commission instituted by the five powers should revise the entire body of the rules of war and should refer its report to a general conference of nations, the hope being entertained (so 'twas generally thought) by the American delegation that from that conference would emerge that "association of nations" of which Mr. Harding spoke in his inaugural speech. The other delegates blew cold to both suggestions; whence the limitation of the scope of the commission and the absence of late of anything that could be construed as even the shadow of a shade of a hint at a new association of nations. Has that project merely been withdrawn for a space, or has it entered the limbo of Utopian ideas?

I reserve to another occasion the tale of how Baron Shindehara so

or Utopian ideas:

I reserve to another occasion the
tale of how Baron Shindehara so
neatly administered the coup de
grace to the proposal to consider
the "twenty-one demands."

# THE STORY THE WEEK HAS TOLD DUBLIN CASTLE FALL AN EVENT IN HISTORY

## Rejoicing Both in England and Ireland Over Collapse of the "Irish Bastile."

the English conquest of Ireland. Small, ugly and unpretentious as the castle was, it stood in the heart of Dublin, in the very center of rebel- London, and thus he was literally at lious Ireland, like a grim reminder of the disaster that has overtaken every of officials who were permanent fixrebel who dared affront its authority. tures in the castle. One of these Everybody hated Dublin Castle, No officials once described the situation English government but regarded it by saying that the case of the clock

rebel who dared affront its authority. Everybody hated Dublin Castle. No English government but regarded it as a dreadful legacy from the past. No Englishman sent over to rule Ireland from within its walls but loathed the impossible task his party had averable in the same of the castle impossible task his party had averable in the same of the castle into assume. No flat that was abborrent at any time during the past half-dozen centuries the English government might have won Ireland's heart by razing the castle to the ground and by obliterating every trace of its existence. But so long as the Irish bastile was allowed to stand in the heart of Dublin the sight of the theart of Dublin the sight of the theart of Dublin the sight of the line was allowed to stand in the heart of Dublin the sight of the line was allowed to stand in the heart of Dublin the sight of the past half-dozen centuries the English system. Was it not within the sight of the past half-dozen centuries the English store to have the line within the court of Dublin the sight of the past half-dozen centuries the English and heart of Dublin the sight of the past half-dozen centuries the English and had been called the Tammany appreciated is the fact that with all and the past history to the days of the castle was the propular demandation of Ireland speak to us of those ancient peoples whose life carries us back to prehistoric times, if the old moat at Tara's Hill takes us up the steep heights of Erin's history to the days of Patrick, then around the smugant peoples whose life carries us back to prehistoric times, if the old moat at Tara's Hill takes us up the steep heights of Erin's history to the days of Patrick, then around the smugant peoples whose life carries us back to prehistoric times, if the old moat at Tara's Hill takes us up the steep heights of Erin's history to the days of Patrick, then around the smugant peoples whose life carries us back to prehistoric times, if the old moat at Tara's Hill takes us up the steep heights of Erin's history U. S. Warships May Warn of Arctic Blasts

Castle." This is a strong phrase, but one that sums up the popular feeling in London and in Dublin. The castle was "the still, small voice of a thousand machine guns in waiting." But, in spite of all this, Dublin Castle remained. During the last two years of rebellion it was evident that the only way to put an end to the waye. of rebellion it was evident that the only way to put an end to the wave of assassinations in Ireland and the reprisals and the cold-blooded murders by both Irish and English soldiers was to put an end to Dublin Castle. Its spirit was the spirit of evil in the land. It was of the castle government that John Mitchel, whose pen was dipped in the bitterest Irish ink, said: "You may call this abomination a pyramid balancing itself on its apex—one happy kick on any side would turn it upside-down. Forever blest be the toe of that boot which delivers the glorious kick!"

Dublin Castle was at one and the same time the palace of Irish viceroy or lord lieutenant of Ireland, the central house of national administhe Irish government. The castle ruled Ireland. Under the viceroy (Copyright, 1922, by Dr. Peter Could also be the property of the property of

\* \* \* \*

Professor of History in the Catholic University of America.

What will be the national holiday of Ireland? Will it be January 7, when the peace treaty with England was signed; will it be Easter Sunday, in memory of Padraic Pearse, who led young Ireland to deathless renown that day, or will the Irish choose January 17, the anniversary of the

that day, or will the Irish choose
January 17, the anniversary of the
fail of the Irish bastile, when the
most hated thing in Ireland, Dublin
Castle, was handed to Michael Collins,
the provisional head of the new Irish
government?

Perhaps it is too soon to decide
which of the events that have crowded Erin's history the past few years
will be consecrated as Ireland's national Fourth of July. Certainly, the
fail of the castle rule was the proudest moment in the lives of these
young Irishmen who have successfully coped with Europe's oldest and
shrewdest diplomatic leaders.

\*\*\*\*

For almost seven hundred years
Dublin Castle remained the symbol of
the English conquest of Ireland.

\*\*\*\*

The Irish chief secretary was com
two whose names found any
benediction with the Irish—Sir Antony MacDonnell and George Wyndham,

Wyndham did more for Ireland in
his short term as chief secretary than
any other official in Dublin Castle's
unsavory record. The land-purchase
bill of 1903, fathered by Wyndham,
was the most radical measure ever
passed by the London parliament, and
when the eloquence of Redmond. Dillon and T. P. O'Connor failed, Wyndham's determined sense of justice
and right won the victory. But,
apart from these two chief secretaries, most of those sent to Dublin
to rule the land have thought of the
Irishman more or less as Dickens has
described one of his characters: "Nature forgot to shade him off. I think.
He is a little too boisterous, like
the sea. A little too vehement, like
a bull who has made up his mind
to consider every color scarlet. But
I grant a sledge-hammering sort of
merit in him:"

\* \* \* \*

The Irish chief secretary was com-

The Irish chief secretary was compelled to spend six or eight months in the year at the parliament in the mercy of an irresponsible coterie

Not in bitterness, then, will future generations of Irish boys and girls gaze upon this old relic of the past. The sorrow that has clung like a drapery so closely around the fair form of Erin that it seemed part of herself will gradually be forgotten, and the hated things for which Dublin Castle stood will vanish like bad dreams of the

night. Michael Collins allowed the word "surrender" to escape his lips when he announced the castle's transfer on Januannounced the castle's transfer on January 17, 1922, but that can be easily forgiven by the departed officials. The hills and valleys of Erin are shining with love and laughter and light these infant days of the new year of 1922, for the barrier that separated Ireland and England more successfully than St. George's changel has been removed for

Iceberg Patrel Impertant.

The connection between the prevalence of icebergs and weather is not readily apparent, but exists just the same. When the winter in the regions where the bergs start—all along the west coast of Greenland is the source of many—is severe the glaciers are hard and few bergs come down the following summer. When the winter is mild the ice is rotted and flawed and many more bergs break off, drift down the Labrador current to where it meets the gulf stream off the grand banks and there either melt or turn northward again. Right in this neighborhood are the main steamship lanes to Europe and there it was that the Titanic in 1912 was sunk by a berg with a terrific loss of life.

A summary chart has been made by the coast guard service showing the variations in recent years of the boundary line of the gulf stream and Labrador current, which is just off the tail of the grand bank and is where the bergs loiter. This chart shows a north and south variation of as much as 150 miles, which is very considerable and of the greatest importance to shipping.

Lieut. Commander Edward H. Smith, physical oceanography officer of the Seneca, states that he and his his normal tasks he is infected with his normal

some of the practical benefits conferred by a continent-wide and accurate weather service will, on the other hand, promise economic advantages which would go far toward wiping off the original apparently heavy investment. Take for example the iceberg patrol which Uncle Sam has performed for the past decade for the benefit both of himself and of Europe, which helps pay the cost. The coast guard cutter Seneca goes out early in the year and until June cruises back and forth along the southern boundary of the berg field, sending constant reports by wireless for the benefit of shipping.

Iceberg Patrel Impertant.

The connection between the prevalence of icebergs and weather is not readily apparent, but exists just the same. When the winter in the results and Europe, is this spring going into Bering strait, sail westward and from his ship, the Maud, transmit reports to the United States weather bureau which will transmit them to Norway.

posed by Oliver Wendell Holmes for the old frigate Constitution.

The latest suggestion, a combination of the two, is to use some of them for weather observation stations in the far north, a region where most of the cold waves that afflict both the United States and Europe originate, and where stations are badly needed, according to officials of the weather bureau. An old battleship or cruiser, it is pointed out, in that way, like a hale and hearty retired veteran, could still serve its country and the associations of her glorious sea-going career would be called to mind with every storm warning from her territory.

Advantages of Novel Scheme.

Advantages of Novel Scheme.

As in every scheme there are advantages and objections, both obvious and both weighty. To take up the advantages first:

For years the meteorological services of this country and Europe have been urging the establishment of an adequate chain of stations along the general line of the arctic circle. Europe has three—at Spitbergen, at Iceland and on the Island, of Jan Mayen. It is well known that the United States weather bureau would be glad to have a station either at Point Barrow, Alaska, or in Bering strait; another in Hudson bay, another in Hudson strait, and still another near the southern point of Greenland.

Most severe cold waves or unusual

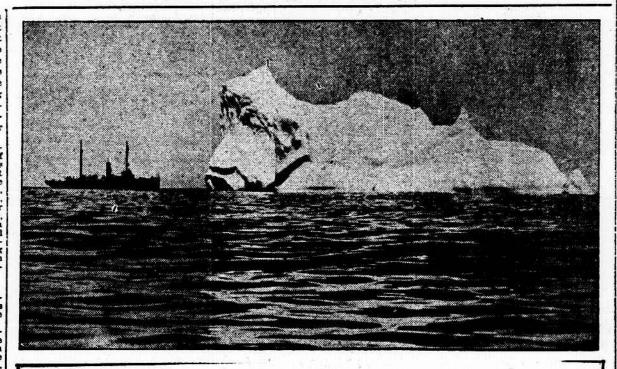
other near the southern point of Greenland.

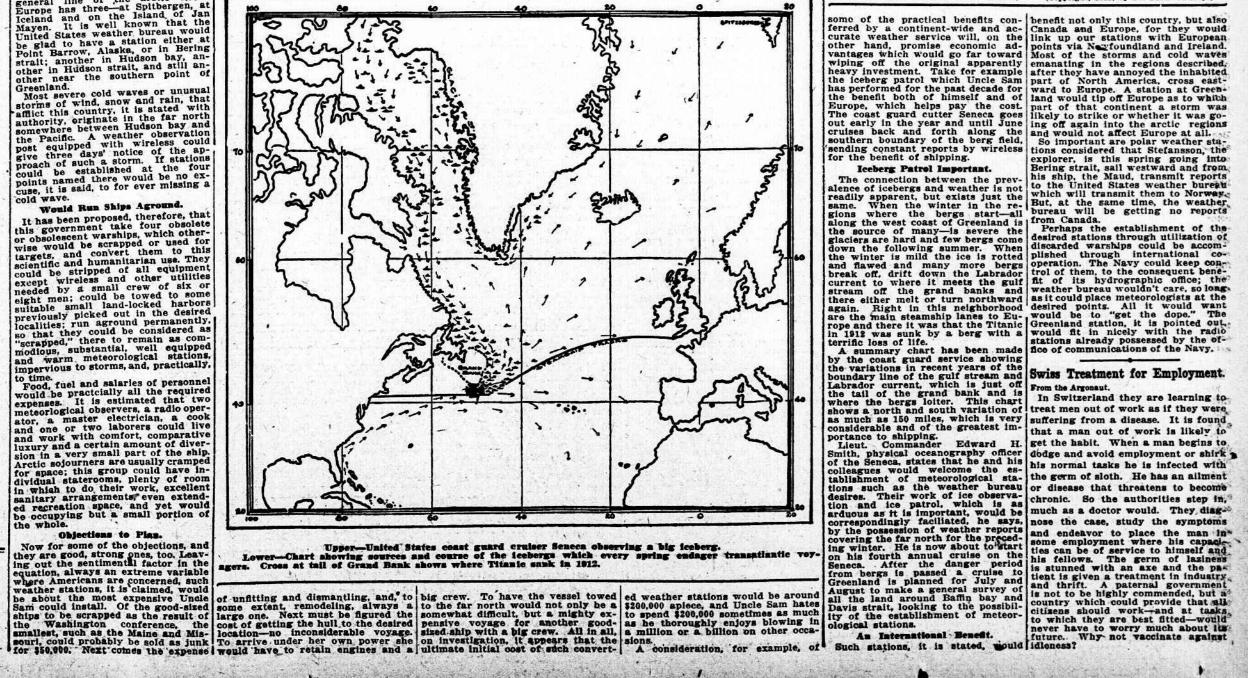
Most severe cold waves or unusual storms of wind, snow and rain, that afflict this country, it is stated with authority, originate in the far north somewhere between Hudson bay and the Pacific. A weather observation post equipped with wireless could give three days notice of the approach of such a storm. If stations could be established at the four points named there would be no excuse, it is said, to for ever missing a cold wave.

old wave. Would Run Ships Aground.

It has been proposed, therefore, that this government take four obsolete or obsolescent warships, which otherwise would be scrapped or used for targets, and convert them to this scientific and humanitarian use. They could be stripped of all equipment except wireless and other utilities needed by a small crew of six or eight men; could be towed to some suitable small land-locked harbors previously picked out in the desired localities; run aground permanently, so that they could be considered as "scrapped," there to remain as commodious, substantial, well equipped and warm meteorological stations, impervious to storms, and, practically, to time. Would Run Ships Aground.

impervious to storms, and, practically, to time.
Food, fuel and salaries of personnel would be practically all the required expenses. It is estimated that two meteorlogical observers, a radio operator, a master electrician, a cook and one or two laborers could live and work with comfort, comparative luxury and a certain amount of diversion in a very small part of the ship. Arctic sojourners are usually cramped for space; this group could have individual staterooms, plenty of room in which to do their work, excellent sanitary arrangements, even extended recreation space, and yet would





# It is the opinion of Secretary Fall that the government has sometimes interferred too much with persons desiring to develop the natural resources of the country, and that some of the restrictive legislation has had a bad effect. He is especially interested in the development of Alaska and its hurse resources so far practically

development of Alaska and its unusued it is his contention that Alaska's resources have not been developed because of lack of transportation and largely because these resources are administered through some thirty-eight bureaus and departments of the government. He holds that authority to administer the laws relating to Alaska's natural the laws relating to Alaska's natural resources should be vested in one of

### **WOMEN OF AMERICAS** MAKING UNCLE SAM'S **ESTATE WORTH MORE**

(Continued from First Page.)

The United States section of the international committee is composed of Mrs. Robert Lansing, chairman; Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett and Miss Grace Abbott. Its conference next October will be held in Washington, and prominent women from all parts of the United States are expected to be present. It is planned to make the United States conference one of the largest gatherings of well known women ever held in this country.

The women's Auxiliary committee of the United States, which has formed the Pan-American International Committee of Women, is composed of Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes, chairman; Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Miss Mabel T. Bordman, Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Mrs. E. G. Denniston, Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mrs. William H. Holmes, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. David F. Houston, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Dr. Jessica Peixotto, Mrs. Louis F. Post, Mrs. Ernest W. Roberts, Mrs. George M. Rommel, Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson. Mrs. Frederick G. Sonborn, Mrs. James Brown Scott, Mrs. Charles D. Walcott, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Elizabeth Wallace, Mrs. Francisco J. Yanes and Mrs. Glen

L. Swiggett, executive secretary. Wives of the Latin American diplomats in Washington are members ex officio of the auxiliary committee. About half of the members of this committee live out-

and that the government should assist in developing transportation. The Alaskan railway, connecting Seward at the head of Ressurection bay and Fairbanks, is practically completed, a great engineering feat. Secretary Fall is most anxious that its operation prove a success. But he holds, too, that wagon roads, and water transportation are crying needs of transportation are crying needs

side of Washington.